THE FATE OF POOR TRAY REALIZED.

DESCREPANCIES TO BE RECONCILED.

PORTRAYAL OF BAXTER'S CRIMES.

Occas are worthy of perusal. They may serve to enlighten the minds of some of those who have heretofore been unable to account for the acquiercence of the venerable Judge Poland in a conclusion so utterly in contradiction of his former well-known opinions and logic upon the same

A Word With the Hon. Luke P. Polan t.

From the Chicago Inter-Occas, ! Judge Poland, of the House Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, joins with Messra. Saylor and Sless, Democrats, and Scudder, a "Liberal Republican," in defending the usurpation of Baxter, through which the new constitution of Arksness was adopted and Garland placed in the executive chair. Judge Poland, in conjunction with his Democratic-Liberal associates on the committee, declares without a blush that the young Democrats of Arkansas, who delight is disturbing and depriving the colored people and the Northern people of their rights, cannot be re-strained from carrying deadly weapons," and so perpetuating the existing reign of "violence and ished." Judge Poland is good enough to admit that he regards all the processes by which the new constitution was framed, submitted and adopted, and Garland and the other State officers elected, as "defective;" but, with a liberality of construction worthy the average White League Democrat, with his hand on a pistol in his hipocket, he believes the convention and the rati cation "are entitled to be regarded differently

yocket, he believes the convention and the ratification "are entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings held under no pretence of legal authority." Judge Poland, therefore, "recommends" that "no action be taken by Congress, or by any department of the General Government in regard to the State government of Arkansas. We have quoted enough from this remarkable report to show that Judge Poland has stuttined himself on the record. We now propose to show that he has stuttified himself outside the record, even more glaringly. We charke the following report of an interview between a correspondent of the Inter-Ocean and Judge Poland to be true in substance:

A correspondent of the Inter-Ocean and Judge Poland at the Metropolitan hotel, and in the presence of the Hon. J. D. Ward, a member of the committee; Aaron Bradshaw, Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; Mr. Hayes, official reporter of the House: Mr. Pett, messenger of the Committee on Arkansas Affairs; Mr. H. M. Cooper, United States Land Commissioner at Little Rock, and others, showed Judge Poland an extract from an interview with the Hon. Milton Saylor, published in the Cincinnati Commercial, in which he (Saylor) stated that Judge Poland believed, with him, that Brooks had no legal claim to the Governorship of Arkansas, and that Smith's claim rested only on a legal quibble. Judge Poland, after hearing Mr. Ward read the extract, authorized the correspondent of the Inter-Ocean to make a denial of the statement, with the remark that he considered it a piece of gross impertinence on the part of Mr. Saylor, Puther than this, he said that Mr. Saylor, had been present and beard the evidence given before the committee of which he was a member, he weed not utter any such prejudicial and premature statement. Judge Poland he part of Mr. Saylor, he would be justified in his appeal for prejudicial and premature statement. Judge Po-land expressed himself strongly of the opinion that Brooks would be justified in his appeal for Congressional action, and saw no reason why a manimous report should not be made by the committee in his layof; out, he said, he expected the Democratic members, Mr. Saylor and Mr. Sloss, of Alabams, would present a minority report, although neither of them had heard the ovidence. Judge Poland used the words "as are as there is light under heaven Brooks is right." The next day Judge Poland received a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States, calling him to Washington; and left at an hour's notice, accompanied by Mr. Petit, his messenger, and a couple of the Garland-Haxter attorneys, who made up their minds to go as soon as they were advised of Poland's intentions. Arriving at Washington, Judge Poland was interviewed by the correspondent of the Chicago Triouax, to whom he stated an opinion entirely contrary to that expressed to our correspondent; that he made no statement to our correspondent; that he made no statement to our correspondent; that the interview published in the Inter-Ocean was entirely without foundation, and false. It became a question of veracity between our correspondent and ludge Poland hut as the sen-

If rote the Chicago Inter-Oce a. ; The report on the situation in Arkansas submitted to the lower House of Congress by the Hon Jarper D. Ward, of this city, is what might have been expected from an able lawyer capable of silling evidence. Mr. Ward has given close attensilling evidence. Mr. Ward has given close attention to the investigation, and he is the only member of the committee who has seemed to act with a conscientious desire to reach a thorough, legal, and equitable result. The following extract from his report states succinctly the methods by which Barrier revolutionized the State of Arkansas:
"If banditit or a mob of armed men may take possession of a State, depose its officers, arrest is judges, close its couris, intimidate its people through violence and murder provide its own way for helding and its own officers to held elections, and the fruits of such defiance of law are binding upon the people of such State and upon Congress, then the present pretented government of

tions, and the own officers to declare the result, and the first of such definace of law are binding upon the people of such State and upon Congress, then the present pretented government of Arkansanis legitimate, and must be recognized as such, but not otherwise."

Mr. Ward shows conclusively that the Garland government is the offspring of a reign of terror during which armed bands of Democrats controlled the State and rendered anything like a free expression of the will of the people imposible. After showing that the constitution was conceived in legislative injusty of the worst character, and brought forth by the aid of bayoner rule of the most despotte nature, Mr. Ward proceeds to point out some of the more objectionable features of the instrument itself, notably the omission of the clause in relation to loyalty, and the provision recognizing the sale of school lands made under the Confederate government. As showing to what the present government as school and hereby the look to the practical restoration of slavery. Bilin have been introduced, first, abolishing the distinctions between grand and petit larcony, and making them, as well as vagrancy, felonies, and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentarys in cach country of the State; third, the sale of the labor of all convicts. The result of these laws will be, that all colored men will soon be driven from the State or subjected to imprisonment."

This calalogue of proposals looking to the practical restoration of slavery is a fine commentary on the inno-constantement in Judge Poland's report that: "The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new government was inaugurated as it has ever been." With a subject them is provided to be shown in the state, with an enantment previous for the sale of the labor of convicts, and to appear the sale of the labor of convicts, and to appear the sale of the labor of convicts, and to appear the sale of the labor of convicts, and to appear the sale of the labor of convicts, and to appear the sale of the l

ARKANSAS REVOLUTION. a nrmy of bandits devoted to the old slave-driving idea that "a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," it would be strange indeed if there were not "peace!" The order which reigned in Warraw may be said to reign in Arkansas. rkansas. The conclusion of Mr. Ward's report is a mas-

arily summing up of the crimes of the Baxter-Bariand regime and a vivid portrayal of the crils which must inevitably flow from national sand-tion to such lawless and revolutionary proceedtion to such lawless and revolutionary proceedings. He says:

"It these proceedings in Arkaness go unrebuked and are allowed to stand as a procedent in American history, then constitutions may be overthrown and the right of minorities trampled upon by parties for any purpose in times of excitement, and there is no remedy. It is revolution legalized and secession made easy. This formula will spiply as well to the national as to the State government. The fearful consequences to flow from such a principle incorporated into our law I need not predict or speculate upon. There can be no stability in the State or in the nation on any such basis; no protection or security for minorities or protection to liberty. In this case every form of constitutional and statute laws was violated. The American people cannot indorse the result."

mr. Ward's views on the situation are in strict accord with the views repeatedly expressed in the Inter-Orcas. They may justly be said to constitute the only views worthy of the consideration of Congress. The majority report is worthless on its face, for it does not claim that the proceedings of the Baxter-Garland conspirators were legal, and it is a notorious fact that both Saylor and Sloss are ignorant of the course of the investigation, for they were absent during the sittings of the committee. Neither was judge Poland present except during the few days of the last meeting. The bulk of the evidence was taken by Mr. Ward, and his report should be regarded by Congress as an authonic statement of the situation, and therefore as a guide to its action in the premises. We trust the following resolution, submitted with the report of Mr. Ward, will be adopted:

"That Joseph Brooks, having been by the people of Arkanass elected to the office of Grovernor of said State under the constitution of 1868, for the present of the constitution of 1868, for the present constitution of 1868, for Mr. Ward's views on the situation are in strict or arganess elected to the office of Governor of said State under the constitution of 1868, for the period of four years, onding in January, 1877, and said constitution never having been legally overturned or abrogated, and being still a force, is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas."

## LOUISIANA.

The Basis of the Proposed Compromise-

A special to the Hereld of yesterday from New Orleans has the following: The Conservetive caucus agreed by a large majority upon the modified and ultimate proposition for a compromise, and it was placed in the hands of the committee just before leaving on the Jackson railway. The greatest secrecy is maintained by the members, who were all pledged in regard to its terms, intending that it shall only te made public through the committee after having decided upon it at Washington.
The following, however, is an abstract of the
document: Under the following conditions the
Conservative members of the Legislature returned by the Wells board shall take their seats:
All Conservative members elected by official
returns, independent of any action of the Returning Board, after having had their claims
andited and decided upon by the committee shall
take their seats. Both the Hahm Legislature and
the Wiltz Legislature are to relinquish their
organizations and a House thus formed by both
bodies is to be rorganized. On the other hand
the Conservative members are to pledge themselves personally that Kellogg is not to be impeached for any past political offences, and a
resolution is also to be passed pledging them not
to undertake or countenance any revolutionary
proceedings toward outsing him from his position
as legal Governor as leng as he is sustained in
that nosition by the President of the United in shall only te made public through the commitas legal Governor as long as he is sustained in that position by the President of the United States.

### THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Southern California Anxious-The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Rebuked. SAN DIEGO, CAL., Feb. 9.—The feeling in Call-fornia is growing very strong in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad. The press in all paris of the State favor Scott's bill for the completion of the Southern Overland line. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "We are being devoured calmly, leisurely and systematically by the great na-tional enterprise which has become a very close for us except in its completion. This is the view of the case taken by all who are large enough to talk in the whole country. If there is any ground upon which the Southern continental bill stands it is that of competition. If the bill be properly guarded, Col. Tom. Scott would not in reality be

## THE COLORED PEOPLE OF OHIO. Sympathy For Their Brethren in the South-

Good Advice.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The colored people of this city held a meeting in the Zion Baptist church to-night to consider the condition of the colored people in the South. Able speeches were made by Peter H. Clark, Col. Robt. Harlan, D. W. Bell and others. A preamble and resolutions

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—As a passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis rail-road, which left here this morning, was passing the Edwardsville crossing, about twenty miles

Assay Commission. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 -The commission ap-pointed by the President to conduct the annual assay at the mint visited that institution to-day. and were received by Superintendent Pollock, but further than an inspection of the various ildings and operations conducted in them, the ard did no work. The seray will be commenced

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The steamship Ju-niata, from New Orleans via Havana for Philadelphis, at Chester this afternoon reports having excountered severe northeast gales the entire govered on the capes of virginia, and staving in star-board side of the cable, which was full of pas-tengers, but rone of them were injured.

The bark Sam Sheppard (reported in distress in Lewes disjutches) has lost her rudder and both anchors: is moored to a stone pile; builtight.

Stove Manufacturers' Convention

stove manu acturers began its annual session here stove manufacturers began its annual session nere to-day. John S. Ferry, of Albany, delivered the address, denouncing free tradewith Great Britain and Canadian reciprocity treaty. S. S. Jawett. of Buffalo, was elected president. A board of mannagers was elected as follows: J. W. Fawler, of Troy: R. C. Myers, of Cleveland: C. H. Haber, of Chechmati. N. A. Boynton, of New York, and Miles Pratt, of Boston. Adjourned.

Nonrolk, Va., Feb. 10.-The steamer Emily from New York, bound for Norfolk, went ashore on Watch Aprique shouls, Thursday night, Fetruary 4, and is a total loss. One deck hand, John Maher, was drowned. The captain and remainder of the crew arrived here to-day. The Emily formerly belonged to the Jersey City Yacht Club, and was valued at \$10,000; uninsured.

New Your, Feb. 10 .- At the session of the Fish Culturists' Association to-day an elaborate paper on the geographical distribution of fishes was read by Prof. Hill, of the Smithsonian Institute Prof. Baird in behalf of the United States Com-mission reviewed the work done by the commis-sion, and said that during the year between two and three millions of fish had been distributed

Fatal Accident from Coasting. coasting on Smith street to-night, ran into an express wagon. Barney Johnson, aged fourteen, was dashed against the wagon-wheel and instantly killed. The other two boys were severely, but not dangeronely, injured. All three were on one sied.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. The C. P. Kimball Carriage Company, of Portland, Me., has suspended, with liabilities of \$100,000. in consequence of the failure of their Boaton sylling agents. The resumption of the company will depend upon the settlement made by their

The president of the John Hanoock Life Insur-nce Company, of Hoston, says that the State insurance commissioners pronounce the company entirely solvent.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

THEODOBE STILL UNDER CROSS-FIRE

HIS DOMESTICITY AT WINSTED.

FEELINGS LACERATED BY PUBLICITY.

HOW HEARTS ARE MADE TO ACHE.

MCRE ABOUT THE "RAGGED EDGE."

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-Vipon resumption of the trial of the Tilton-Eccher suit to-day all the parties were on kand, except the defendant, Mrs. Beccher being only accompanied by her son, Tilion resumed his place on the witness stand. The letter of January 9, 1869, was shown him by Evarts. Tilton, on referring to his memorandum book, stated that the date of the year was an error, and it should be 1870. Evarts read the letter which was written by Tilton to a friend in

Connecticut, explaining the charge of stopping at the hotel in Winstead with a lady. He said, in explanation of this occurrence, that the lady was a protege of his wise's who had attended a lecture of his there, and was staying at the same hotel; but there being no fire in her room and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the next, and sat by the fire reading to him while he lay on the bed.

Witness continued: This letter was written to a Mr. Hastings; I do not now remember who he is it was written in answer to an inquiry; I went to Mrs. Woodhull's office when occasion required, but with no great regularity; I always went when I was sent for, and sometimes I went spontaneously: I went to her house perhaps ten or a dozen times: I only passed one night under her roof, in September: the precise day I do not remember; I do not remember where I spent the time from the 2d to the 5th of July, 1871, and cannot say if any portion of it was spent at the house of Mrs. Woodhult; I did not spend either of those nights at her house, though I am unable to say that I was not at her residence on these days. I cannot remember anything noteworthy occurring on either of those cays, I naver passed three days in her company, though I cannot say if I passed a portion of any of

I do not remember if Mrs. Tillion was in the country during those days, but I could tell by looking at her correspondence; I think she was at Scobarie; I do not remember being in the company of Mrs. Woodbull when she told a lawyer named Harry, of Lowell, of the story which she published, but I recellect being with her on an occasion of meeting General Butler; I heard her speak of the publication in the presence of Moulton, but never in that of any other person. Shown a paper. There is an allusion in this to the "Catharine Grant" letter. The paper shown was a copy of Woodbull & Captin's Weekly of May 17, 1873; I had been accused by Beecher's friends of forging some of the letters and documents, and I adopted do not remember if Mrs. Tilton was in the country

come of the letters and documents, and I adopted the form of fac similes in their publication so as to of the matter. I do not remember ever furnishing titles to letters which I published, and I do not remember if it ever was done. Mr. Underhill, my stenographer, had the preparation of my letters for the press, and I cannot say it he may have done so. After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West on the 1st of December, 1870, she came to my house, and then went to her mother's. I had among my personal acquaintances at that time Hev. Gilbert Haver, now bishop of the M. E. Church. Before and after he became bishop he has made many visits to my house. On the morning of Mrs. Tilton's return she came to my house. She went to see her mother afterward, and came back to my house, when she told me of the conversation she had with her mother, in which the latter urged her to go there and live. About a week or ten days after she left, and

WENT TO HER MOTHER'S. She remained about a week, when I sent for her one time from the office of the Brooklyn Union, and she came to me. She had our initial child with her when she left the house. I don't remember sending for the child during her absence. The child was brought to my house, however, but who brought it there I do not know, nor do I know that the child was taken in her absence. She then returned to my house, but I don't know whether the covarienced. She then returned to my house, but I don't know whether she considered it her home. (Letter shown to witness.) I judge this to be the letter I sent to the house. The letter was read by Evarts, as follows: "Ellen, wrap the baby up carefully and bring him to my house immediately. Theodore Tilton, 6:15 p. m." The witness resumed: The Ellen to whom the letter is addressed is Miss Ellen Dennis, my housekeeper. I do not remember if I was at home when the child was brought there. The child was born in June, 1809, and was then nearly eighteen months old.

The witness was then read the questions asked him and answers given by him before the investi-

where incomments were as the way of the volumes of testimony.

Witness continued: I studied phonography as a boy, but have not followed it professionally.

Mr. Evarts insisted on knowing it witness was an expert phonographer, and the following colloquy essued:

Mr. Evarts. I ask you, sir, if you are an expert phonographer? Mr. Evarts. I ask you, sir, if you are an expert phonographer?
Witners. Solomon says: "Let another praise thee, and not thine own lips." [Laughter.]
Mr. Evarts. What on earth has Solomon got to do with your case? [Increased laughter.]
The Court here administered a rebuke to the audience, and witness resumed: I made brief notes of papers in Moulton's possession; I made a copy of Beecher's letter of contrition of January 1, 1871; I also made a copy of the letter of February, from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, and the letter to Moulton on the 7th of February, which I showed Mrs. Tilton: I made copies of parts of letters of June 1, 1873, and February 5, 1872,

THE HAGGED-EDGE LETTER,
both from Reccher. I am quite sure I did not
copy all of these latter letters, but only took a
c uple of fragments out of them. There was a
multitudinous correspondence of four years, of
which I cepled a very little because I saw only a
small portion of them. I never destroyed any of
Mr. Beccher's letters from December 25, 1870, to
the present time, nor any of Moulton's during
the same period, nor yet have I destroyed any of
my own. I have not destroyed any of the papers
relating to the subject. Bessie Turner was absent
from my house in 1858 or 1860, at an institution,
and in 1860 she was away with Mrs. Tilton in the
West. I do not remember any charge THE HAGGED-EDGE LETTER,

A KISS ON THE FOREHRAD. After any period of estrangement Beecher and I

OF THE WOODBULL SCANDAL After the Woodbull scandai Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bell and myself had an interview. My acquaintance with Mr. Halliday before this was very sight. I do not remember saying to Halliday, when I came in, that I came to see him, or that I was sent by Niculton in relation to the Woodbull publication. I do not remember saying that there was not a particle of truth in the Woodbull story, though I may have said it. I do not remember disclaiming its publication or saying that I was away in the West campaigning when the story was published. I do not remember saying "my wife is as pure as the light;" but I said; "You would not believe me, but ask Reecher, and he will tell you she is as pure as gold." In December, 1872, there was in existence a paper called the "True Story," written by me about the end of that month. The story was never in manuscript in the complete form in which it was published. No copy of this was over made by me or with my knowledge. This paper, to the best of my belist.

but not by me or with my desire. It is a long time ago since I last saw this paper in existence—I think about the spring of 1872. I took this paper to reveral persons and left it with them for perusal. I did not show it to Dr. Storrs; I showed the sum and substance of this paper is its preparation to Dr. Storrs.

The last answer was ordered to be struck out by the Court. The instanswer was ordered to be struck out by the Court.
Witness continued: I did not show this paper to Mr. Page, the artist, but showed it to B. F. Tracey and Mr. Woodruff. I do not remember if I showed it to Moulton, but it was left in his possersion. I showed the previous, or earlier draft of the paper, the matter of which was the same as contained in the

and read him the whole of it. This was about the 30th of Becember, 1872. I think. I do not know of any copy of that paper now in existence. I read the completed paper to Mr. Tracy in Moulton's study between Christmas and New Year's or a little later. I did not show him anything but the completed paper when we had the interview together in November. I did not show him the draft of the paper, for it was not in existence, but Mcoulton showed him the letter of contriton. Moulton was present when I showed the paper of the true story to Tracy. As fast as I copied the sheets of the draft I think I threw them into the waste barket. I think I threw them into the waste barket. I think Carpenter has an entry in his memorandum book showing that the c pying of the draft was fluished on the day'after O ristmas. Before the lat of January, 1871, I re urned from the West, where I had been on a lesturing tour, during which I heard stories which I thought required me to put forth a statement. PAMPHLET TO DE. STORES.

Mrs. Tilton accompanied me on a portion of that tour. I heard one story out there

THAT I WAS A DRUNKARD,
had become divorced, and others of a like nature,
and on my return 1 though of publishing the
Bowen letter; i first began the preparation of this
letter in March, 1872; I conferred with Oliver
Johnson and Moulton about the publishing of
this letter; when the article was put in type I do
not remember showing lit to any person other
than those concerned; it was shown

than those concerned; it was shown

BY MOULTON TO BEECHER,
and by Claffin to Bowen; I was not present then;
the tripartite agreement was drawn up on April
2, but there was a previous preparation of it by
Mr. Wilginson, containing a clause which I declined to sign; I have not a copy of the paper containing the clause referred to; the charges were
made in Mr. Bowen's, clause No. 1, and mine
wh'ch was numbered ?; I do not know if the originsi draft is in existence.

The court here adjourned for the day.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.

No Choice in Florida-TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 10.—Two important ballots to day—Bisbee, 34; Crawford, 25; rest scattering. Both parties are divided. There is some talk of General Sanford as a compromise candi-date, but the Democrats will vote for no one who as Senstor will sympathic with the Administra-tion in its Southern policy.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 5 a. m .- The royal train, bear ng King Alfonso and suite, was fired into by the

Carlists a lew miles from Logrono. No one was GERMANY. Bismerck Does not Intend to Resign. LONDON, Feb. 11, 5:30 a. m.—A Berlin special to he Times says Blamarck has given no intimation

KHIVA. The Khan of Khiva Pays Up. Loz non, Feb. 11.—A telegram from St. Peters-burg aunounces that the Khan of Khiva has paid

the last installment of the war indemnity to

RECORD OF FIRE.

Numerous other fires, involving in each case a small lore, also occurred.

The cook-house and refectory of the blind asylum corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, New York, was partially burned yesterday, causing a damage of \$25,000.

At Farmington, N. H., Tuesday night, the Elmhouse, Thurston's shoc factory, Barker's store, the Bank building, and the Congregational church were burned; loss estimated over \$100,000.

The residence of Charles Indion 588 Kogensisko. church were burned; loss estimated over success. The residence of Charles Junior, 648 Koscusisko street. Brookly, was burned yesterday; loss, 86,000 No. 646, owned and occupied by Mrs. Jane Tolts: No. 644, owned and occupied by Rachael Wersbompt, and No. 650, owned and occupied by Mr. Charles R. Jackson, were damaged from 85,000 to \$4,000 cach. A large portion of the furniture was also destroyed.

James Heilly, for killing Nicholas Schumaker, has been found gullty of murderin the second de-gree and sentenced to the State's prison for seven years.

norty-ninth street, was fatally shot by his son Walter, aged 16 years, for shaking Mrs. Uhurchill during a family quarrel. Last night a descent was made on the Metro-politan theatre, Broadway, and Manager Martin Campbell and those engaged in dancing the Can-Can were arrested. The grand jury had found indictments against the whole troups. The weather, though somewhat moderated from that of Tuesday, was yet very cold. Navigation on the North and East rivers was very much impeded by ice. For the first time since 1835 an ice bridge was formed on North river, by which four men crossed from the foct of Four-teenth street to Hoboken. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the feat.

PERSONAL.

Rev. H. S. Spackman, D. D., chaplain of the Episcopal hospital, died in Philadelphia on Tues-day, at that institution, aged sixty-four years. day, at that institution, aged sixty-four years.
Colonel John F. Staunton, of Philadelphia,
disd on Tuesday last, aged fifty-four. He commanded a Fennsylvania regiment during the last
war, and served in the Mexican war.
Postmaster General Jewell made a personal
examination of the New York post office yesterday, in company with Postmaster James, and left
on the 9 p. m. train for Washington.
Private letters from Louisians, received in
Philadelphia, announce the death at Shroveport, on the 13th of January, of Dr. John H.
Gibon, formerly private secretary to Governor
Geary.

Geary.

Senators Harvey, Oglesby and Davis, Representatives Phillips, Harmer, Bundy and Pratt, Judge Erskine, of Georgia; Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, and Governor Woods, of Utah, visited the Executive Mansion yesterday, and had conferences with the President.

With Compan Phillips of the Executive Mansion yesterday, and had conferences with the President.

wm. Crump, Philadelphia: E. R. Clark and wife, U. S. A.; Jas. R. Davis, N. Y.; J. E. Peyton, N. J.: Phillip Collins, Pa.; Daniel Parter and wife; H. W. Tilton, Boston; H. M. Clark, Boston; H. E. Collins, St. Louis; T. W. Gould and wife, Mass., and Robt, T. Gray and wife, N. C., are at Willard's.

# REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

The Wealth of a Nation is Measured by the Employment of Its Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. D., 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: I write you this note as a personal recognition and acknowledgment of the wise and timely article in your paper of yesterday, entitled "The Poverty of Nations." That article deserves the carpest attention of every member of Congress away. Are there not wisdom and patriotism away. Are there not wisdom and patriotism enough in the present Congress to measure up to the actual demands of the hour, and to devise some measure of relief from the unnatural pressure and enforced idences which now obtain throughout the land? What efforts are Congressmen making in this direction? Let them legislate in the interest of the restoration of confidence, by the encouragement of industries which legitimately come within the province of their public duties, and thus let them serve their constituents in real, practical, helpful forms throughout the country.

stituents in real, practical, helpful forms throughout the country.

We solemnly protest against the unwisdom of any further Congressional advertisement and stimulation of the panic which has been crushing the industries of the nation for more than a year past, by the dismissal of a few clerks, the reduction of low salaries that are already too low, the proposed destruction of the Washington navy-yard, and other trifling measures that are entirely too thin as a matter of economy, and infernally disastrous in still further destroying what little confidence there is in the commercial and industrial shairs of the nation. Let Congress stop its insane policy of adding to the general contraction and want of confidence by legislating the people into work, and thus into bread, and not suppose itself doing anything wise by adding ruin to rain.

Citizen.

The Anoka (Minn.) Union of a recent date gives an affecting account of the insanity of a young man, named Oliver F. Peet, son of the late Rev. Mr. Peet, who was formerly an approntice in that office. Last fall he went to lows to engage in business, when the first symptoms of insanity were manifested; and a few weeks ago he was sent for and returned to his mother's home

at Anoka. The Union says:

To us he seemed to grow gradually worse and worse, and his same moments came at longer in-tervals. On Monday of last week he came into our office and asked for "copy," saying he wished to set type. We accoded to his request, and some "copy" was furnished him. He would set cor-rectly for awhile, and then he would set any thing that sume into his mind. At 11 o'clock or after rectly for awhile, and then he would set any thing that came into his mind. At 11 o'clock or after, he went to the Kimbal house and got dinner, paying for it, and registering as follows: "Able U. Gaylord, Maine. Bly folks are from Maine." After dinner he came back to the office, and asked for more "copy," and was told that as the paper was being printed, there was none for him just then. He remarked that he would write some copy, and he wanted a thousand copies of the paper printed to send all over the world. He then went to the case, and set the following, without any copy, which plainly skows how the poor unfortunate boy's mind wandered. Where blanks appear he liad put in names which we deem it advisable to

had put in names which we deem it advisable to omit.

I wish I was a geese cating corn so I wouldn't have to bother with any wife, why if I thought I had a wife I would be a lucky dog, now that I have a doren in Lane. I propose to settle down, and try and enjoy existence once more. The dearest, sweetest life I know was Almighty Alice, Bell, Ed., —, I made her Empress of Italy, and never a word has she sent me or a single line of inspiration of any sort so I will drop a word of invitation to accompany me to St. Paul, and visit an old enemy, triend rather, for she poisoned my heart against the whole human race, myself included, and now a new light whines in my soul. heart against the whole human race, myself included, and now a new light shines in my soul. I promise to get up and roush down and see the Bonnelly, and I make Miss—foreman of the Unica office.

It was thought by his friends and others that the best thing that could be done for him was to send him to the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, and on Tuesday of last week Marshal P. E. Russell took him over there.

There are several rumors prevalent as to the cause of his insanity. An attachment for a young lady named Gaylord, at Nora Springs, is on, and hard and uncessing labor while at work in the printing effect in Iowa is another, besides several others.

quietly getting up subscriptions to give him as man math reception. A torchlight procession, with a band, and a grand collation or dinner, with addresses of welcome, form the features of the contemplated occasion.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Heroic.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE NEW REVENUE AND TARIFF BILL.

REGULATION OF DISTRICT RAILWAYS, AMENDMENT TO THE 3-65 BOND GUARANTY.

REPORT OF DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Decisions in Geneva Award Cases.

Grasshopper Depredations.

The President yesterday approved an act of Congress for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers. Interesting to Army Officers The Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives yesterday a petition of army of-Attempt to Capture Alfonso by the Carlists. ficers asking for the enactment of a law allowing

to officers on leave of absence in foreign countries full pay for six months, provided that they shall be granted absence during a term of service. At present they are limited to half pay.

Contumacious Witnesses. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sargent submitted as an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the House bill relating to the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia, a proposition that no person shall be deemed guity of a misdemeanor under the existing law who shall, during the session of Congress at which he was summoned as a witness by the authority of either House, make proper answer to all questions pertinent to the matter under inquiry, although for a time he may have falled to testify as required by law.

Appraisers Want Pav.

to the House a communication from Messrs. Hallett Kilboure, Madison Davis, A. A. Hosmer, S. H. Kaufiman and H. A. Hall, of Washington, aking compensation for services in appraising Government property in the District of Cotumbis, authorized by the act of February 21, 1871. The authorized by the act of February 21, 1811. The Secretary recommends that they be paid each \$6 per day, which, for 115 days, would amount to \$690 each, which would amount in all to the sum of \$3,450. The letter and bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Present Arms! General orders No. 9, from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, under date of Paragraph 781, Revised Infantry Tactics, having been amended since the publication of the first edition, the following is published as the correct paragraph, and will be observed accordingly:
781. The guard of a camp or garrison turns out and presents arms to the commander of the camp or garrison whenever he approaches its post.

Court of Alabama Claims. In the case of Jennings & Browster, No. 135, the court rendered a judgment for the sum of \$2,290.65, with interest from May 13, 1863. The

\$2,290.60, with interest from May 13, 1803. The calling of the fifty-fifth case, extending to No. 250, was then made. Case No. 241, being ready for trial, was submitted upon testimony. No other cases under the call being ready, the court, at the conclusion of the testimony, adjourned. On Tuesslay, in case No. 115, Franklin Knight vs. The United States, judgment was rendered for the sum of \$1,015, with interest from May 3, 1803. Deep-Sea Soundings. The Secretary of the Navy has received a repert from Commander Henry Erben, jr., com-

port from Commander Henry Erben, jr., com-manding United Stales steamer Tuscarora, giv-ing an interesting account of deep-sea soundings recently made between San Francisco and Hono-lulu. Commander Erben expresses the opinion that the bottom of the Facific, between San Fran-cisco and Honolulu, is splendidly adapted for lay-ing a telegraphic cable, on account of its almost unvarying soft, only nature. Commander Erben is carrying out the plan of deep-sea soundings be-tween San Francisco and Japan, first inaugurated by Commander Belkanap, and will continue his soundings to some point on the coast of Japan,

Absenteeism. During the first session of the present Congress a law was enacted compelling United States marshals and clerks of United States courts to reside shals and clerks of United States courts to reside permanently in their respective districts. Since that time a circular order has been issued by Atterney General Williams, warning United States marshals not to leave their posts of duty without express permission from the Department of Justice. It is said that a marshal, appointed late in November last, whose courts have been in session since the first of December, and whose in session since the first of December, and whose whole attendance thereon has been ten days, the remainder of his time being passed in Washington, engaged in lobbying private business. Serious complaints are preferred against the chief deputy in charge for his conduct of the office during the absence of his chief at the capital. It is suggested that this is no time for figure-hear incumbents in the most responsible and important Federal positions in the South.

The 3-65 Bonds. Mr. Hitebcock, from the District Committee of the Senate, yesterday reported favorably the bill, commonly known as the bill to strengthen the 3-65 bonds, and it was parsed as follows: 3-60 bonds, and it was parsed as follows:

Be if enected, &c., That the seventh section of
the act of Congress entitled "An act for the government of the District of Celumbia, and for other
purposes," approved June 20, 1574, be, and the
same is hereby, amended by inserting the words
"do so" after the fortieth word following the first
period in said section, so that it will read: "And
the faith of the United States is hereby pledged
that the United States will, by preper proportions." period in said section, so that it will read: "And the fait he of the United States will, by preper proportional appropriations as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within the property within said District such taxes as will do so, provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity: "Provided That registered bonds may be issued in lieu of coupon bonds as provided in said act, or exchange for coupon bonds already issued, and the interest of all said bonds shall be payable at the Treasury of the United States.

The bill passed the House of Representatives January 18, and now goes to the Prosident.

The District Railways. The following bill on the subject of District Be it exacted, &c., That the chief officer of engineers of the army of the United States, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington, and three other suitable and competent persons, to be solected by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted a commission to examine the whole subject of steam-railway tracks entering the District of Columbia, both as to existing roads and those in course of construction, and especially as to connections which will best accommodate travel and trace by land and water; the location and construction of tracks and depots, so as to diminish and limit the obstruction of streets, avenues and public grounds as far as possible; and also to examine as to the location of herse-railways now existing or authorized, and the least inconvenience to avenues and streets; and further to examine and report upon some just and equitable system of taxation for horse-rall-ways, based upon the amount of gross or not receipts, and report a full and comprehensive plan, embracing all the points herein mentioned, and all manners properly connected therewith to Congress, on the first of December, 1875.

A Board of Admiralty. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, has introduced a bill in the House to create a board of admiralty. It provides that said board shall consist of the Secprovides that said board shall consist of the Secretary of the Navy, who shall be ex officio its president; the three senior line officers on the active list; a naval constructor on the active list with the relative rank of captain; a chief engineer on the active list with the relative rank of captain, who shall be the recreary of the board. Said beard shall have charge of all matters in any way pertaining to the organization of the Navy Department and of the personnel and matters for the navy. Their duties shall be to detail officers; to have charge of the Naval Academy; to draw up rules and regulations for ships, yards and stations subject to the Secretary's approval; to examine plans of ships, steam engines and public works; to examine and approve all contracts; to make annually a full report to the Secretary of the Navy of the condition of the service with necessary recommendations for its support and improvement; to examine and correct the allowance books from time to time; to reorganize the apprentice and enlistment system of the Marine corps; to visit and examine the mavy yards annually, or oftener if necessary; to examine the revisace in courts martial and regulate the manner of helding them; to make the necessary alterat one in ordance equipments, navigation, supplies and clothing and to report from time to time to the Secretary such matters as come under their observation for the improvement of the navy; to direct and control the bureaus of the Navy Department so that the affairs of the navy shall be administered on some well-devised and settled jann. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Explorations in Central Africa. retary of the Navy, who shall be ex officio its

Explorations in Central Africa. The following is an abstract of telegrams from Colonel Gordon, dated Kordokoro, 7th and 8th Kamadan, and Lieutenant Colonel Long, from Kharleun, the 1st of Chaban, 1291, to General C. P. Stose, Minister of War to the Khedive of SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

These dispatches give an account of the expiorations supplementary to those of Baker, instituted by the Khedive to break up the slave trade, and establish regular commerce between the native tribes of Central Africa and Egypt, as well as to explore the country around the Victoria, Nyaura lake, The officers whose bravery is mentioned are Americans serving on victoria, vyaura iake. The officers whose bavery is mentioned are Americans serving on the staff of General Stone.

From these dispatches it appears that Lieutemant Colonel Long was sont from Gordokoro to the residence of Miess, King of the Uganda cuntry, on the border of Victoria lake. He yhited King Miess, accompanied by two soldiers,

and made the journey with difficulty, but with-out loss of life; that King Mtesa received him with respect and cordiality.

out loss of life; that King Mitesa received him with respect and cordiality.

The Licutenant Colonel further reports Lake Victoria is not very large, having a mean breadth of but twelve or filteen miles; that the water of the lake is fresh, and that its level remains constant except during the season of heavy rains.

On his return Long returned from the residence of King Utesa, by the way of the Nile from Urondogain to Farongani, near the cataract of Karuma, finding it navigable the whole distance between the cataracts of Izamba and Karuma. He discovered a new lake in latitude north 10 minutes.

It appears that Col. Long, having only two soldiers with him, was attacked near Urooli by a band of about four hundred men from the Kamrasi country, and he defended himself against them from noon till runnet. He came salely out of the contest, having killed eighty-two of his assailants, the rest being put to flight. These two brave soldiers are named Sand and Abdel Rabman. They were armed with carbines. Col. Long had a Riley earbine, No. 8. The two soldiers came out of the fight unwounded. Colonol Long received a slight wound in the face.

Col. Gordon, in his dispatch, says that Lieut. Col. Long has done himself great honor by the manner in which he performed the important service committed to his trust, in which he has encountered many difficulties. service committed to his trust, in which he has encountered many difficulties.

Colonel Long shows that the route between Uganda and Zauribar is at present closed; that the ivery trade between Uganda and Egypt takes the route by Gondokoro, and that the latter way is unobstructed.

King Utesa informed Lieut. Col. Long on the 19th of July, that Lieut. Cumeron of the British navy was then at Ulijl.

The Reform School Money. The Speaker laid before the House yesterday a letter from the Attorney General in answer to a resolution of January 22, 1875, in relation to what resolution of January 22, 1875, in relation to what action, if mny, has been taken to recover from Henry D. Qooke, late treasurer of the Reform school of the District of Columbia, the sum of \$43.177.29, involved in the bankruptcy of Jay Qooke & Co. The Attorney General incloses a large number of letters in relation to the matter, and among them is one dated August 20, 1874, directed to Mr. H. D. Cooke, in which the Attorney General calls attention to the fact that he had been directed by act of June 22, 1874, to take such measures as may be deemed nocessary to

torney General calls attention to the fact that he had been directed by act of June 22, 1874, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to sulcroce the claim of the United States against Mr. Cooke for the recovery of said money. The Attorney General, in his letter, says:

"These funds were moneys of the United States, in trusted to you as treasurer of the Reform School, which made you the disbursing officer of the Government; and I further invite your attention to section 18 of the act of August 8, 1846, defining the crime of embersiement. I am compelled, as it seems to me, by the above-cited statute to require, without unnecessary delay, an adjustment and payment of the moneys in which you are delinquent as treasurer of the Reform School in the District of Columbia; otherwise it would seem to be my duty to institute such prosecution in respect to the matter as public justice may require."

On November 28, 1874, the Attorney General directed Wm. McMichael, United States attorney at Philadelphia, to institute such proceedings as would cause the recognition of the Calm of the United States as a preferred claim by the bankruptcy commissioner. January 28, 1875, Mr. McMichael replies, and says the claim is still pending. It was disputed, however, by the committee of creditors of the Jay Cooke estate. The case is to be assigned for argument before the court.

Nominations and Confirmations.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate yesterday: John A. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory. Andrew Miller, to be receiver of public moneys at Susanville, Cal. Wm. H. Conneill, to be receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Ala. J. M. Mickly, to be Indian agent at Camp Apache agency, Arisons. James H. Coggeshall, to be United States marshal for Rhode Island. Chas. E. Dyer, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, on active list, to be passed assistant engineer on retired list. Major James M. Robertsoo, to be transferred from the 2d to the 3d United States cavairy. o the Senate yesterday: John A. Campbell, of

soc, to be transferred from the 2d to the 3d United States cavalry.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, Governor Wyoming Territory; Chas. E. Dyer, United States judge, Eastern district of Wisconsin; Wm. H. H. Clayton, United States attorney, Western district of Arkansas; Jas. F. Fagan, United States marshal, Western district of Arkansas; E. S. Davis, Surveyor General of the United States for Newads; Sam. T. Thomson, receiver of public moneys, Denver, Col.; Thos. Reynolds, pension agent, Madison, Wis.; E. T. Moore, surveyor of customs, Patchoque, N. Y.; Benj. S. Burch, collector of customs, Petersburg, Va.; Endore Biumenthals, collector of customs, St. Mark, customs, Patchoque, N. Y.; Benj. S. Burch, collector of customs, Petersburg, Va.; Imadore Biumenthals, collector of customs, St. Mark, Fla.; A. S. Barnes, Indian agent for Pi Utts in Nevads; J. A. Simms, Indian agent, Colville agency, Washington Territory; W. H. Forbes, Indian agent, Devil's Lake agency, Dakota.
Postmasters—Thos. J. Black, Corinne, Utah; C. M. Wilson, Eureka, Nevada; Alex. T. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Chas. Phillips, Waterville, Kansas; V. Beiknap, North East, Pa.; Robt. C. Faylor, Indians, Pa.; Robt. A. Smith, Honesdale, Pa.; John M. Whipple, Claremont, N. H.; Chas. Weare, Cedar Rapids, Iows; Wm. B. Darlington, West Chester Pa.; Jas. M. Billings, Santa Clara, Cal.

The Board of Health. The Board of Health appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morring at 19:45, to be heard with reference to the

nitary appropriation for the fiscal year ending sanitary appropriation for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1876.

Dr. Cox, the president of the board, Professor Langston and Drs. Bliss and Verdi addressed the committee, who treated them with great courtesy and seemed highly pleased with the re-port of their operations and their propositions for the future.

Dr. Cox in behalf of the board presented an estimate for the year, which was \$10,000 less than Dr. Cox in behalf of the board presented an estimate for the year, which was \$10,000 less than last, being \$20,000.

It was verbally stated that the board is still existing with all its powers, and that it is doing street sanitary duty, previously done at a cost of \$12,000 or \$13,000 by the sanitary police, who are now relieved and doing simply police duty.

Mr. Garfield, chairman of the committee, closed the examination, and called for an official letter from the board setting forth the statement presented and the labors of the board, whon Dr. Cox, the chairman, retired to the clerk's room, and addressed a letter giving a detailed statement of the amount necessary for sanitary purposes, and in the same communication referred to

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS Were then heard by the committee in the interest of the following appropriations: \$7.76 for the Fire Department and Board of Health; \$46,202.70 to refund to the District above amount for salaries paid by the Commissioners, which are properly chargeable to the United States; \$86,500 for the erection of Georgetown school building. Direct Communication With the West.

Yesterday Mr. Huribut, of Illinois, from the committee on Railways and Canals, reported fa-

vorably to the House the bill to aid the Washing-

vorably to the House the bill to aid the Washington, Chelinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railway from tidewater to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The first section provides for the recognition of the Washington, Chelinnati and St. Louis railroad as a corporation within the State of Virginia, under the charter granted to them by that State, and authorizes and empowers them, under the jurisdiction of the United States, to extend the line of their said railroad through the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago, and for that purpose incorporates them with the powers, privileges, &c., usual and proper for the purposes of orceaid.

Section second empowers and authorizes the purpose incorporates atom with me powers, privileges, &c., usual and proper for the purposes
oforesaid.

Section second empowers and authorizes the
said corporation to locate, establish, construct
and maintain a continuous line of narrow-gauge
railroad, with single or double track, with all
the necessary appartenances; and also a telegraph line from any point in Virginia opposite
the District of Columbia, through Virginia,
westward by the route designated in the Virginia charter; through West Virginia by a route
to be selected by the corporation; to cross the
Chio river, by bridge or tunnel, at or north of
Point Pleasant, Masson county, West Virginia;
to cross the State of Ohlo, vis Cincinnati; thence,
by a route to be selected by the corporation,
across the States of Indiana and Illinois to the
city of St. Louis. This section also authorizes
the corporation to construct a branch road from
some eligible point on the main line, either in
Indiana or Ohlo, to the city of Chicago, and also
to extend their main line castward through the
District of Columbia to Baltimore.

The third section fixes the capital stock of the
corporation at fifteen millions of dollars, the same
as under the Virginia charter, divisible into
shares of one hundred dollars each, and authorrises an issue of bonds to this amount, both interest and principal payable in gold, for the purpose of constructing their road, and fixes the rate

be secured by a first mortgage, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the lotterfor, upon all the real and personal property of the corporation. The corporation is also authorized to itsee bonds, secured by mortgages suborordinate to the first mortgage lies.

Section fourth provides that the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway and postal route, so far as the same may be constructed under this act, for the uze of the Government of the United States.

The fifth section directs the corporation to procure the right of way through public lands, in accordance with the laws of the State in which the lands may be situated.

Section six authorizes the corporation to appoint an agent or agents in any State through which the line may pass; to secure subscriptions to the said company from cities, towns, townships, counties, corporations, joint-stock companies and individuals, payable in money, leases, lands, mines, labor or material, collectible under the laws of the State in which the subscription may be made: Frowled cleage, That such subscriptions and laws of such State.

Section seventh allows the company to avail itself of the privileges, of the laws of the States through which the line may pass, as though it enjoyed a charter from such States, except as otherwise provided in his set.

Section eighth instructs the board of directors of said company to accept the provisions of this act within ninety days after its passage by re-

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

DANGERS TO THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

RAILWAY COMMISSION FOR THE DISTRICT.

DISCUSSION OF THE MORRILL BILL.

ADVERTISEMENT OF MAIL LETTINGS

SALARIES OF CITY POSTMASTERS.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1875. SENATE. The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee of conference on the bill for the relief of Gen. S. W. Crawford, Mesers. Logan, Spin-

CER and KELLTON.
Mr. MERRIMAN presented joint resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature, asking erection of post office and custom-house in Newbern. Public Buildings and Grounds,
Mr. CONKLING presented memorial of the
New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to

the improvement of the condition of THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK, n accordance with the plan of Gen. Newton. abused that the time would soon be upon us when t would be for the interest of the whole nation to see that ashes and other refuse were not cast into see that ashes and other refuse were not east into it by the vessels which navigated it. Commerce. Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported, with amendments, bill to provide for the payment of certain quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies during the war.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to amend act of June 30, 1834, and February 13, 1862, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians.

Mr. INGALLS presented memorial of Cherokee Nation of Indians, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into alleged irregularities and abuses in their government. Indian Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT, trom the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for

THE RELIEF OF JOHN R. SHAMMAN, of Louisiana. The claimant, he said, had been before the Southern Claims Commission, and was allowed a portion of his claim. The claim before Congress was for that portion disallowed by the Claims Commission. The committee had considered this case as presenting the question whether the parties who accepted an award of the Southern Claims Commission could afterwards come to Congress for the portion rejected by that commission? and the committee, taking this as a test case, had deedled that they could not do so. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the purchase of a site at Port Royal, S. C., for a coasting station and naval depot.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore Woolsey, and asked for its present consideration, but Mr. HAMILTON objected, and it went over. THE RELIEF OF JOHN R. SHAMMAN,

Also, adversely, from the same committee, or bill to establish a naval and coaling station at Sameon Islands, and it was indefinitely post oned. Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill constraing TO PLACE COLORED SOLDIERS

who enlisted in the army on the same footing as regards bounty, &c., as other soldiers. Military Affairs.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to fix the time for the holding of the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, Oregon and Nevada. Judiciary. Court for the District of California, Oregon and Nevada. Judiciary.
On motion of Mr. DORSEY, the Committee on Post Offices were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing section 130 of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

Mr. HITCHCOCK reported a bill to amend the seventh section of the act of June, 1874, for the government of

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the motion would not ilspose of the steamboat bill to-day.

On a division, the motion was lost.

Mr. MURRILL then called for the yeas and mays. He said if the Senate did not intend to consider this bill now was the time to may so.

Mr. SARGENT said he understood that if no

art sand-har said in a understood that it in tetion was taken there would be a state of chao; in this District. There would be no authority to evy taxes, and, as a consequence, every branch of the District government must come to a stand Mr. CHANDLER said he would not object to Mr. CHANDLER said he would not object to a recess provided it was understood that the steamboat bill was to have precedence.
Mr. MORRILL withdrew his call for the ayes and noes, and said that if the steamboat bill was undisposed of he would not antagonize the District bill with R.
Mr. CONKLING said the steamboat bill had

ever been read in the Committee of Commerce, r in any other committee, and he now would say hat if that bill was now sent to the Committee that if that bill was now sent to the Committee on Commerce or any other committee, and reported back on Monday next, he would content himself with a brief statement of his objections. Mr. MORBILL then withdrew his motion. Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, and also a bill to remove the disabilities of Stephen G. Lee, of Mississippi, Judiciary. He also presented a memorial of the mayor and common cunnell of Atlanta, Georgia, asking the recommittal to the Committee on Commerce of the bill to make that city a port of delivery. On motion of Mr. GORDON, that order was made.

made.
The Calendar of general orders being proceeded

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

WEE called.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the following bills were disposed of:
House bill making an appropriation for public
buildings at Covington, Ky. Passed.
House bill for the protection of the United States
custom-house in Louisville, Ky. Passed.
Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school
in St. Augustine, Fla. On an amendment providing that if at any time any distinction is made
in the admission of pupils on

ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR. the site shall revert to the United States, the ayes were 23 and the noes 24—including Messrs. Mor. RILL of Vt., INGALLS, FERRY of CORD., SPRAGUR, CANERON and GILBERT. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. ALCORN said he would now feel constrained to vote against the bill. This vote was evidence that the Republicans in the Senate were sailly demoralized on the subject of civil rights. The vote which had just been taken could be construed in no other way than as an intimation that if the trustees of this school choose to do so, they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., did not think such a construction would be justified, and he hoped that this institution, which was a private one, would make no distinction.

The bill was then passed without a division, Mr. Alcorn voting in the negative.

Bill to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kansas. Passed.

Senate bill to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Harrisburg, appropriating \$100,000 therefor.

STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the clause providing that the State shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the United States over the ground to be conveyed. He said that if this was done no act whatever committed in that but siding could be taken cognizance of, either by the municipal or the State authorities. These provisions had been creeping into these bills for public buildings, and it was time for the Senate to Indicate that such was not to be the policy. t was time for the Senate to the State of the State of the Bolicy.

Mr. CUNKLING said all the bills heretofore passed on this subject had contained a provision of this nature. He suggested that if this question was to be considered, that it be done by general was to be considered, that it be done by general i, and not by making it applicable in one singl nstance.
The motion of Mr. Thunnan was lost—ayes 18,

1068 24. The bill was then passed. Bill to denate a public building lot at Dallas, bregen, to the State of Oregon. Passed. Senate bill to regulate steam railway trains and horse railways in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia; not agreed to—ayes, 15; noes, 35. The bill was passed. The unfinished business, being

THE STEAMBOAT BILL, came up.

Mr. CHANDLER said, in reference to the remerks of Mr. Coxxi.rno, that this bill substantially had been before Congress for years, and had been considered more by that committee than any bill before them. He would now accept the suggestion of the Senator from New York, and move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding mr. CONKLING said he must reiterate that this bill nor its equivalent had never been read nor considered by the committee.

The bill was then recommitted to the Commit-

es on Commerce.
Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to change he place of holding the Circuit and the District Courts for the District of Nevada. Judiciary.
Mr. MORRILL, of Me., then called up the bill or the

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. reported from the select committee, of which he is chairman, the question being on the amend-ment of Mr. Monrow, providing that the Board of Commissioners shall be elected by the quali-fied voters of the D strict, instead o appointed by the President. y the President.

Mr. MORTON said if this Congress should retose to provide for sullrage in this Districtive only be scoepted everywhere as an acknow edgment that negro sullrage was a fatture in this 
District, and it would return to planue them from 
the States. It would result in consequences over 
which we would not get for years.

this would be a declaration against negro suffrage was ridiculous. Suffrage was nothing but a sham in this District any way. This was the Capital, and Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over it in every respect. If there were only white people here his friend [Mr. Monros] would not have opened his mouth on this subject, and he (Mr. M.) was not to be frightened by this bugbear. It would be an outrage on this people if they were to be left without a proper form of government, but he gave notice that if the amendment of Mr. Monrow was adopted he should abandon the bill.

Mr. HARVEY presented joint resolutions of

ment, but he gave notice that if the amendment of Mr. Monton was adopted he should abandon the bill.

Mr. HARVEY presented joint resolutions of the Kaneas Legislature, indorsing the message of the President in regard to Louisiana, and expressing considence in General Sheridau. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported, with amendments, bill to provide for the printing and distribution of the regular official edition of certain public documents and the Congressional Record.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the President's message on Louisiana. Printing.

Mr. HOW Eventered a motion to reconsider the passage of the bill granting a site at St. Augustine, Fla., for the Peabody school.

Mr. STEWART concurred in the views of Mr. MORRILL. He said no man had taken stronger ground than he for negro suffrage, but no such question was involved here. The whole government here had been a hotel-potch of inconsistencies and absurdities; were was no responsibility any where it surfaces anything that could be described. He held that there should be no suffrage here, because the large majority of the people here were only temporary residents; their interests were not here. When there was a change of Administration then there was a change in the people. But although they are mere solourners here they are American citizens, and have the right to be governed according to the Constitution and the laws. They have not been governed by law, but by capicie. The people who live here have had their property taken from them without law, and they should be protected. He hild would be protected the large in the hoped the bill would be passed in the shape in which it came from the committee.

Mr. CONKLING introduced bill regulating writs of error in criminal cases. Judiciary.

was samcient to protect the negro. He hoped the bill would be passed in the shape in which it came from the committee.

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Also, by request, a bill to amend the act revising, consolidating and amending the statutes relating to patents. Patents.

Mr. ALLISON said he did not take the view that all government in this District would cease at the end of this session if no other act was passed, although Congress must make some provision for the levying and collection of taxes.

Mr. SARGENT said the present Commissioners would remain in office, but they would be without any power. As they could not levy taxes they could not carry on the wheels of the government. He (Mr. S.) recognized the necessity of action, and would not take up the precious time of the Senate now. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Monros] that if this bill was passed without amendment, it would be accepted at the South as evidence that Congress had abandoned the experiment of

NEGRO SUPPRAGE IN THIS DISTRICT. NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THIS DISTRICT.

But the principle of suffrage-could be preserved by adopting an amendment for the election of a delegate in Congress, and it this was done he would be willing to vote fer this bill, although he considered his own hill the best.

Mr. ALLISUN thought that the principle of the suffrage should be preserved, and he would insist on some amendment to that effect, but he could not vote for the amendment of Mr. Monrox, which placed the whole machinery of the government in the hands of the people of the District, while, according to the bill, the United States would have to bear one-half the expenses of the government, and were also made liable

of the government, and were also made thole for the debt of this District, which, in his opinion, was from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars. Mr. MORTUN said it was perfectly absurd, after local self-government had prevailed in THIS DISTRICT FOR SEVENTY-PIVE YEARS. to say that Congress had no constitutional right to invest the people with the suffrage. He would sooner trust an elective government than an ap-pointed one. He said the pending bill was most complex; it was a book of 200 pares, and he did not believe any one but the man who wrote it had ever read it.

Mr. SARGENT gave notice of an amendment to provide for the election of a delegate to Con-

Mr. WRIGHT said be had submitted a substitute for this bill, and he would address himself to that subject. He yielded the floor for a motion for an executive seasion.

Mr. SARGENT stated that he would like to take the floor to-morrow to submit some remarks on the Louisiana question, and he asked that the resolution of Mr. SCHURZ might be taken up so as to be made the unfinished business.

Mr. MURTON said that as soon as the pending bill was disposed of, he would move to take up the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinetback, and Mr. Sancars could make his remarks Mr. SARGENT said that would be perfectly

satisfactory to him.

The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to aid in

the construction of the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow-gauge railroad. Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., unanimons consent was given for an evening session on Wednesday of next week for the consideration of

Mr. CORR of Kansas presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas in rela-tion to affairs in Louisiana. Select committee on Mr. ARCHER, of Md., introduced a bill for the appointment of four advocates and for other purposes. Naval.

On motion of Mr. COTTON, of lows, the bill giving the sanction of Congress to the termini of the

ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RAILROAD ras taken from the table and the Senate amendwas taken from the table and the Senate amendment sconcurred in.

On motion of Mr. GUNCK EL, of Ohio, a conference was ordered on the bill approving the
action taken by the Secretary of War under the
act of July 15, 1870.

On motion of Mr. PACKER, of Pa., the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were
authorized to print the testimony taken in relation to the cost of engraving and printing official postage stamps.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a large
number of excessive communications wish ware The SPEAKER laid before the House a large number of executive communications, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. MYERS, of Pa., introduced a bill supplementary to the act in relation to immigration. Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pa., from the Military Committee, reported a bill making the Hospital Hill cemetery at York, Pa., a national cemetery. Passed.

Passed.
On motion of Mr. TYNER, of Ind., the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, in the chair,) but after a few minutes spent in committee it rose to allow Mr. DAWES, of Mass., to report a new tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'llock.

and made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the post office bill.

Mr. TYNER said the amount appropriated by this bill was about five per cent. over that of last year, while it was well known that the business of the Post Office Department increased annually eight or ten per cent. In this bill, however, the deficiency appropriation was \$1,354,863 greater than last year. This was due partly to the general business stagnation of the country and partly to the fact that the several Departments did not use as many stamps as was estimated.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

ments.
Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., offered an amendment Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation shall be applied to increase the compensation of any railroad for the transportation of the mails beyond the amount now received by such company, and proceeded to denounce the now programme, which he charged was a conspiracy among the railroads and a former Amistant Postmaster General to increase the compensation to railroads.

Mr. TYNEE contended that the increased compensation was under the law of 1873, passed a year after the alleged conspiracy was exposed. He said that the raies under the law of 1873 had been adjusted on between four hundred and sixty and four hundred and seventy roads, and that there were over two hundred railroads whose pay had not been readjusted upon the weight of the mails.

had not been readjusted upon the weight of the mails.

The amendment was rejected—45 to 103.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., made the point of order that the following was new logislation:

"Provided. That berealts the mail lettings for the States of Maryland and Virginia and for the District of Columbia shall not be advertised in more than one newspaper in the District of Columbia, nor at prices exceeding the regular and ordinary rates charged by such newspaper to other advertisers, and so much of section 3,836 of the revised statutes of the United States as refers to the publication of advertisements in newspapers be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

The CHAIR overraled the point of order, this proposition having been made in order under a suspension of the rules on Monday last.

Mr. MERRIAM, of N. Y., odered an amendment proposing that the advertisement of

MAIL LETTING SHALL BE PUBLISHED in one paper in each Congressional district where the mails are to be let, and said that he believed by bringing the advertisements directly before the people of the locality where the mails are to be carried, a million deliars annually could be saved.

be carried, a million dollars annually could be saved.

Mr. TYNEE opposed the amendment as involving a cost of half a million sollars, and said he did not think much good came from advertising in the newspapers. Contractors generally sought the pamphiet published by the Department, and seidom resorted to newspapers.

Mr. PARKER, of Mo., argued that the effect of the present law was to drive away small bidders, and throw all the contracts into the hands of companies and large contracts. of companies and large contractors.

Mr. TYNER said the object of the present law
had been to overcome the difficulties arising from
straw bids.

Mr. STOWELL, of Va., said whon this subject

Mr. STOW ELL, of Va., and when this subject was before the Post Office Committee the Second Assistant Fostmaster General had submitted a statement, showing that the cost would be over \$500,000.

Mr. MERRIAM contended that the cost would be less to advertise in \$22 country papers than in the present 280 city papers; and if the cost did somewhat exceed the amount now paid, the saving in the cost of transporting the malls would be more than commensurate.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., advocated the amendment, and pointed out the inequality of advertising in five papers in Delaware, with only one Coogressional district, and but five papers in the real State of New York.

Mr. TYNER said the gentleman had over-to-kes the fact that the law said in not more than hve papers. In Some of the small States the ad-